

ST. VINCENT'S.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.

A Fine Modern Structure, at the Corner of Washington Street and Grand Avenue, in which the College is Now Working.

The Times duly noted the fact that the new St. Vincent's College opened its doors to pupils on Monday last. This institution is growing in popularity and strength; and in its fine new quarters will doubtless increase its record of progress. As will be remembered, the trustees last summer sold to a syndicate of citizens for \$100,000 the commodious building and elegant grounds comprising the entire square bounded by Fort, Sixth, Hill and Seventh streets. This property is at present rented to the United States government and is occupied as headquarters by Brig.-Gen. Miles.

The fathers felt that it might be better for the college to be a little farther removed from the business center, and proceeded to erect their new buildings on the fine site at the northwest corner of Washington street and Grand avenue. The present buildings have a frontage of 235 feet on Grand avenue; but when the whole structure is completed as now planned, the range will be 350 feet.

As the buildings, though not yet finished, are already occupied by college work, the following description will be found of interest:

The buildings consist of the new church of St. Vincent de Paul and the college. The present new college is only a portion of the building, and the other portions are even more elaborate. It is built of brick with cement dressings, and is connected with the church by a cloister. The college buildings are three stories in height. The walls are thick and very solid; the interior walls reach to the very roof, and are of brick, so as to afford ample time in case of fire. The ceilings are lofty, the rooms large, and the halls spacious. The first floor is 11 feet high; the second, 16 feet high; the third is 14 feet high, but has a large dormitory 16 feet high. Special attention has been given to ventilation and sewerage. In the location of rooms and halls the comfort and convenience of the students have been consulted and studied. The first floor contains the library room, classes in chemistry and physics, dining-hall, recreation hall for students, kitchen, culinary and domestic apartments, with storerooms.

The second or main floor is entered under a fine gothic porch, approached by a large flight of steps, with an entrance hall 10x34. On the right is the president's office, 13x32. On the left is the parlor, 12x22. Passing through the second hall door, the visitor enters a main central corridor, 8 feet wide, which leads to the main study hall, which will accommodate 200 students. The main staircase is adjoining this hall, and leads from the first floor to the storerooms in the roof and tank over the back tower. The stairs are 5 feet 6 inches deep. At the center of the main floor there is also a staircase for the use of the professors and for the main stairs in case of fire. There

re also on this floor the president and treasurer's apartments and offices, class and recitation rooms.

The third door is reached by means of two staircases as before described. It contains the library, professors' rooms, and chapel, laboratories, dissecting room and bathroom, all fitted with hot and cold water; also, two large dormitories, one for the larger and the other for the smaller boys.

The tower in the center of the building rises to the height of 110 feet, and in it, at some future time, it is the intention to place a clock for the use of the college, as well as the benefit of the neighborhood. It will contain the largest bell, which will ring every minute at 5:30, and at noon and at 7 p.m. The rear tower will be 60 feet high, containing the large tank to be used in case of fire. The church tower is 100 feet high.

The campus covers about 6 acres. It will mainly be devoted to recreation, athletic sports, lawn-tennis, etc.

The architect is Burgess J. Reeve; the carpenter, John Hanlon; the plasterer, W. Bryson; the bricklayer, J. Haskell; the plumber, J. C. McMenamy.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

They Transact a Quantity of Important Business.

The Board met Wednesday, February 9th, pursuant to adjournment.

P. S. Baker was appointed superintendent of the County Hospital, and his bond in the sum of \$200, with C. H. Hance and Dr. J. H. Owens, was accepted.

The time for receiving plans for the new Courthouse was extended to April 11th.

The time for the incorporation of the town of Pomona was granted, subject to the action of electors of said town and boundaries fixed as follows: Commencing at a point on White avenue opposite Alvarado street, thence easterly to Town avenue, thence south to Craw avenue, thence westerly to White avenue, thence northerly to the place of beginning. Saturday, March 12th was fixed for the election to determine whether said town shall be incorporated, and also to choose five trustees, a clerk, a treasurer and a marshal. C. Howe is appointed inspector and J. G. Reed and E. H. Mather judges of said election, and notice to the above effect was ordered published.

In the matter of Anaheim road and S. Holman, the board declared the land in controversy to be a public highway, and that the road owners have authority to remove any obstructions.

The District Attorney was requested to ascertain what amount, if any, is due the county from the State for the care of indigent patients over 60 years of age at the County Hospital.

A resolution was adopted, that hereafter all appeals to the various county officials other than those mentioned in section 25, art. 23, p. 308, Statutes and Amendments to the Codes, will be furnished, on requisition by the Board of Supervisors at their meetings, or by the chairman of the board, when such supplies can be legally allowed. The above applies to hospital and jail supplies, but does not include groceries and provisions.

The road poll-tax ordinance was passed. Adjourned until February 10th at a.m.

San Bernardino Real Estate.

[San Bernardino Courier.] Messrs. C. A. Newkirk and E. A. Phelps have purchased 185 acres half a mile north of Baseline, immediately north of Rabel Hot Springs, for \$14,000. The gentlemen are bankers, and respectively half from Sedalia, and Kansas City, Mo. They had no intention of buying when they came here on a short visit, but were fairly captivated with the valley. They also believe in the great future of this locality.

On Friday, three of the Craft heirs sold their interest in the Crafton property for the sum of \$120,000. Those selling were Mrs. Craft, George Craft, and Harry Craft. The business was transacted by the legal firm of Harris & Parker. How property was obtained is not known. It is not so long since the whole Craft ranch would have been considered extravagantly dear at \$30,000. Yet here is a part of it now sold for \$120,000, and as property goes sold cheaply enough in all conscience.

A Soda Lake Strike.

[Calico Print.] Nels Allen, the barber, came in from Soda Lake with a party of men, bringing samples from his new strike. He took them to Waterman's mill and the highest assay was 2380 ounces silver and the lowest 227 ounces silver. Allen made the discovery since January 1st.

Nels Soda is an invigorating tonic.

ART.

The Second Lecture for the Free Kindergarten.

The second lecture by Arthur May Knapp on Art took place according to announcement yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. About seventy-five persons, nearly all ladies, were present and paid very close attention. The subject not only was full of interest, but the lecture, or, more properly, talk, was very easily understood and followed and was rendered more perfect by the stereopticon illustrations of the branch and kind of art treated of.

The speaker opened his talk remarking in general upon art and its development or progress, the influence of political or social changes or conditions, and the method by which we can most satisfactorily study the art of a past age.

Mr. Knapp then gave an illustration of his own method of studying and applied it to Grecian art. He started out with the assertion that Greek art, as shown in sculpture and architecture, was the only ordered art in the world; that is, created in all points and parts by an unit of measurement by rule. Other nation's architecture, for instance, was only a "style" of architecture.

The word "dimension" most perfectly repre-

Medical.

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION,

ASTHMA and BRONCHITIS,

Treated specially and successfully by

W. N. DAVIS, M.D.,

454 N. SPRING STREET,

Los Angeles, California.

MEDICAL INHALATION COMBINED WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.

My treatment of the diseases of the respiratory passages consists in the employment of Medical Inhalation, for its direct effects on the diseased organs; and, at the same time, adopting such hygienic measures, and administering such specific medicines, as will most effectually purify the blood, give tone to the nervous system, and build up and strengthen the general constitution. In other words, I employ combined local and general treatment.

What is Medical Inhalation? Before stating briefly what Medical Inhalation is, I propose, in a few words, to state what it is not.

Medical Inhalation is not a cure-all, a nostrum, or a panacea. It is not a "specific remedy" for any disease. It is not a quack remedy, nor is it to be given to everyone who is ill. It is not a talisman, whose possession insures health to its possessor without the intervention of either sense or argument. Medical Inhalation is none of these things.

Medical Inhalation is simply and solely a method of applying medicaments to breathing them into the lungs. Instead of swallowing them into the stomach. By Inhalation, the proper medicines are applied directly to the seat of the disease, in the nose, throat, or lungs, and is given to everyone who has a peculiarly applicable Inhalation in the disorders of the organs named. If you have scolded or burned the surface of the body, or the membranes of the membranes, do not swallow the remedy intended to heal the disorganized tissue. On the contrary, you apply it directly to the seat of the wound or inflammation, or to the seat of the disease, or catarrh of the nasal passages or throat, or afflicated with ulceration of the lungs, should you rely on medicines taken into the stomach?

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FARM AND RANGE.

LIVE STOCK.

Guernsey Cows for the Dairy.
In a communication to an English live stock journal L. F. Allen, of Buffalo, N. Y., has the following about Guernseys:

"Within the last five years I have adopted the grade cows of this breed, by the use of thoroughbred Guernsey bulls to my herd of high grade Short-horn cows, thus producing a better class of milkers for butter-making, the Shorthorns not being always up to the required standard for that object. Not that the Shorthorns in their original condition were not satisfactory dairy cows for many years after their importation to our country, but running so much and early to flesh, and culminated more for the latter purpose, the milking quality has been neglected, and the almost exclusively milking breeds lately introduced here, as the Ayrshire, Jersey and Holstein, have partly taken their places with dairymen and private families. Thus far my short experience favors the Guernsey over either the others, or perhaps a like origin with the Jerseys in centuries back. I prefer them to Jerseys for their great size and hardiness, robust forms, and quantity of milk, according to size. Not that I at all undervalue the Jerseys in the opinions of those who prefer them, but their diminutive size and leanness of flesh do not suit my fancy. The full, square udders, good size of their teats, easiness of milking, and sympathetic temperament of my half and three-quarter grade Guernsey cows equal my expectations."

"I intend, as time progresses, with a continuous use of thoroughbred bulls, to breed the grades still higher, it having been fully proved with those who have long used both Guernseys and Jerseys that well-graded cows of those breeds give as rich milk and high quality of butter as thoroughbreds, at much less cost of purchase than they. Ayrshires are valuable for cheese-making; so are Holsteins; but the lessened quality of milk of the latter, compared with the largely superior quantity, give meager weights of butter. Yet for supply of milk for city, village and ordinary family uses they may be superior to some others. I do not wish to depreciate them."

The Old and the New Horse.

The hardy 900 to 1000 pound horse of the early settlers was generally better suited to the needs of frontier use and usage than the well-fed draught horse of the present thrifty farmer. The early settler wanted a horse that could adapt himself to long rides or drives, could go through sloughs without injury, as well as to do the routine work of a grain farm, and stand the poor shelter of the pioneer pole and straw stable. The thrifty farmer of today has need of at least one team that can haul large loads, and plow deep, broad furrows; a team that does not need to go on the gallop or stand in poorly-constructed stables. Good farming now does not require that great distances be traveled. The more fertile farms are made, the less need there is for activity, as compared with power, in horses of all work. And, after all, one of the greatest profits to the farmer comes from the large colts he is able to sell from a team of draught mares. Bred to good horses, the young colts sell for nice prices at all times, for use in cities as dray horses.

Pulling on One Line.

Horses will sometimes pull on one rein when the bit is too severe or when one side of the mouth has been injured by severe biting or rough handling, or when the bit is too narrow. Sometimes it is due to some fault or irregularity in the teeth. Careful examination may reveal the cause. If not due to faulty teeth or a wounded jaw, the habit may be obviated by using a properly fitting, not too wide or too narrow snaffle bit, with one or two joints, together with loose restraining. Punishment by way of tugging or jerking with the lines by the driver only makes things worse, and does not do away with the cause, which should be ascertained by careful study and patience.

CHARITY BALLS.

A Defense of them by a Great Orator and Lawyer.
Mr. Adams, in his life of Emery A. Storrs, gives many speeches of the great Chicago lawyer, from which the following extract is taken:

It is indeed a sublime moral spectacle to see, as we have seen, the first circles of our society moved unanimously and simultaneously to the exercise of this most blessed of all the virtues. Have we not seen multitudes of the fairest gathering at a fancy ball, an institution of modern invention, whose hearts beat with the purest sympathy for the misery and wretchedness of the shivering poor around them. That was the kind of charity which endureth long. When we reflect that those delicate forms which before had never been clad in aught save the costliest fabrics, to decorate which Parisian taste and genius had been exhausted, and the golden fields of California taxed to their utmost; those forms of almost ethereal lightness and grace, which, glistening in diamonds and robed in the most magnificent fabrics of the East, had night after night in the theater of brilliantly illuminated and highly decorated halls captivated all hearts, for the purposes of charity—when we reflect upon all this, that ancient charity which would have contented itself by relieving the wretched and the suffering by overt contributions of food and clothing, or by furnishing them with employment at liberal prices, fades, as it were, into insignificance in the comparison.

How vastly different from and superior to the old, old-fashioned charity! How rude and vulgar in the comparison does the latter appear!

The charitable of the olden time would have hunted out the miserable and needy objects of their goodness in their wretched homes. Descending from their high position, they would have visited dark and loathsome alleys, attacked famine and starvation in their very citadels, and so far undignified themselves as to have come into personal contact with suffering poverty, and with their own hands, administered relief directly to it. Modern charity ingeniously evades all these unpleasant accomplishments. Instead of making the proper dispensation of char-

ity a laborious and self-denying duty, it is rendered a source of pleasure and amusement. Hearing is borne to the sick upon waves of waltzing music, and from the whirl of the polka and the din of fashionable entertainments comes bread for the hungry and clothing for the naked. Paul, considered in his age and generation a very wise and worthy man, in his instructions to his church at Corinth, said: "Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up." Paul is now ranked with foyes, and the present system of charity demonstrates the unphilosophical basis upon which his ideas rest.

FOILED!

Cruel Parents Nip Young Love in the Bud.
(San Bernardino Index, Feb. 8.)

If you have heard of it, all right, if not, do not ask me to tell you. That there was an evil element in a otherwise high life last night, a stubborn fact, and that same was frustrated by the eagle eye of the father of the would-be bride, is also a fact so stubborn that when the lovers were found in the ladies' waiting-room at the depot last night, the old gentleman appeared on the scene and bodily carried the young woman off to his room, where she was to remain until the wedding day. The young lady came to us and asked that the master be suppressed, and yet it is being made the talk of the street. We hold back, not wishing to make it any worse for the parties concerned than it is at the present time, but should the other papers in this city publish anything regarding this affair we shall be glad to do so, as they all know she gave for all it is worth, and we shall take the word of news furnishers again. Before we give the subject into obscurity, it might be as well to remark that the young man in the case has been flying pretty high in certain circles and has the reputation of being a man of money. The Index hardly thinks he is worth that, but it is only a guess. As far as possible, after the rain ceases, Pomery & Stimson will commence the erection of a handsome two-story brick block on the corner of Main and Second streets. The ground floor will be devoted to business purposes, the upper floor will probably be open for residence apartments.

Alambrera yields its best to some in the persons of handsome schoolhouse. Certain no finer building for school purposes has been erected in the San Gabriel Valley. No mention must, however, be made of the color adopted for exterior decoration, that being considered a "cheat" by the trustees.

It was painful to witness the confusion of the people of Los Angeles last Wednesday, who, when detected by the owner in purloining some choice oranges, scrambled ungraciously into the carriage, pushed their plunder under the seat, and whipped the horse into a run, to say nothing of the example set the child that accompanied them. Will some one please rise and explain why it is that people who consider themselves to be educated cannot realize that taking fruit from an orchard without permission is plain theft? and before you sit down state if, you think there is any possibility of a man going to heaven who has his finest and rarest oranges taken by these same fruit burglars.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

ALAMBRERA.
THE STREET CARS—FEMALE FRUIT THIEVES.

ALAMBRERA, Feb. 9, 1887.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Every one rejoices at the blessed rain.

A nephew of Dr. W. R. Jones is dangerously ill at his uncle's residence, suffering from tetanus, occasioned by a too close paring of the nails of his feet.

S. Strasser has disposed of his 11-acre vineyard on Wilson avenue for a consideration of \$6000 in gold coin.

Fred Avis has consented to evacuate his five-acre property on Cleveland avenue, \$3000 being the incentive. As Fred purchased a lot at the Outhwaite sale, he will undoubtedly remain a voter in this precinct.

The sale of the 23 lots constituting the Outhwaite tract, last week, was a grand success, with one exception, being disposed of. The average size of the lots is 50 by 175 feet, the prices obtained ranging from \$125 to \$350.

Our genial, but too accommodating postmaster, entirely forgets the postal law that requires a strict privacy of the mails, when he allows Thomas, Richard and Henry free access to the interior of the postoffice department.

One mile of the horse railway is completed. A bran new car, numbered 1, stands on the track in front of the hotel, awaiting a subsidence of the storm, in order that a grand opening may be celebrated. It is rumored that on this occasion every one will be treated to a free ride with gastronomic accompaniment.

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Alambrera yields its best to some in the persons of handsome schoolhouse. Certain no finer building for school purposes has been erected in the San Gabriel Valley. No mention must, however, be made of the color adopted for exterior decoration, that being considered a "cheat" by the trustees.

It was painful to witness the confusion of the people of Los Angeles last Wednesday, who, when detected by the owner in purloining some choice oranges, scrambled ungraciously into the carriage, pushed their plunder under the seat, and whipped the horse into a run, to say nothing of the example set the child that accompanied them. Will some one please rise and explain why it is that people who consider themselves to be educated cannot realize that taking fruit from an orchard without permission is plain theft?

On the Mountain ranch, in the Yucaipa Valley, the rains have brought things out admirably. Within a week there will be from 17 to 20 growing plots at work, superintended by G. A. Atwood and Oscar Newberg. On this tract alone there are 1800 acres of barley showing up sound and healthy above the ground, and the Dunlap Brothers on the same valley have 1000 acres and are still plowing. The country is as green as possible, and everybody is happy.

SAN BERNARDINO.

Snow in the Cajon—Street-car and Other Growth.
(San Bernardino Courier, Feb. 9.)

Two cars are now running on the Third-street line, and both do a rushing business, as the mud keeps many pedestrians from the streets.

The Supervisors had a gigantic tramp bill to allow at their present session. Well, if these outcasts are kept up on idleness in the County Jail, of course they will flock here as to a place of refuge.

Before the Board of Supervisors yesterday, Mr. Button, with his lawyer, Judge Willis, and a committee, presented a bill for his motor up to First street, and also from Tenth street to a junction with the projected motor road, southwards from Arrowhead. Mr. White strenuously objected, holding that the road should be propelled with electricity. The matter was clearly elucidated by Judge Willis and discussed in detail by the Supervisors. No decision was reached, but referring the petition to Chairman Cooley and Supervisor Garner, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Board.

The snowfall in the Cajon pass and on the mountain generally was unusually heavy during the recent storm. On Sunday snow fell all day in the Cajon. The landscape was wintry in the extreme. A gentle winter aspect of the country made his heart weary to it, and seemed wholly unconscious of the latent bull which he perpetrated. To a man brought up in a northern latitude the frigid dreariness of the snowclad mountains would though naturally enough conjure up reminiscences of the winters of his youth. A heavy fall enveloped the summit, but before the snow had time to settle, the Colonies the white mantle was left behind. It was cold on the desert, though, astonishingly cold for sub-tropical latitudes. The snow continued all Sunday night and undoubtedly all day yesterday on the highest ranges. Although the rainfall so far not heavy yet so much snow has fallen that a superabundance of water will be available for irrigation, and the snow will vanish.

The storm has been general throughout the State. Late rains count in California because they come opportunity for the crops. The present will not go down to State history as a year of drought.

In the mean time, the snow has stopped.

When thou art sorrowful and careworn, Go not far from me; for I am near; When thou believest brightest things can lead The saddest echo to the grayest lays.

As meet of old were fed with angel's food, God, seek thy remedy in doing good.

When those to thee dearest shall have died, And each fresh day grow weary to thine eyes;

When even hope that others build upon Comes to thy senses with a sad surprise;

Take up the burden of another's grief; Learn from another's pain thy woe's relief.

Mourner, believe that sorrow may be bribed With tribute froth the heart, nor sighs, nor tears.

But no sacrifice—of helping hands,

Of cheering smiles, of sympathetic ears,

Oft have the saddest words the sweetest strain;

In angel's music let thy soul complain.

Then grief shall stand with half-averted foot Upon the threshold of a brighter day;

And Heav'n will take her sweetly by the hand

And both kithed down with Faith to meekly pray.

Lifted from earth, Peace shall immortalize.

The heart that its own anguish purifies.

—(Chamber's Journal.)

A Fallen Woman's Fortune.
(San Bernardino Index.)

It is known that a young woman who has been living in shame in this city for eleven months lately fell heir to a cool \$200,000. She is still here, but has in her possession the necessary documents to place her where she can do good, and if she continues bad it will be because she was made so.

Pocket-warmers are a new device for keeping the hands warm. A warmer is composed of a tin box an inch in diameter and 6 inches long, holding a fuse of slow-burning material, which burns for more than an hour without smoke or gas. The warmer is put in a pocket or carried in a muff.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

FAYING ORANGE GROVE, WITH CROP.

For particulars and price inquire of

W. B. STEWART.

Southeast corner Fourth and Spring streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

If you want any of this please call soon.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

Bank Statements.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK,

Of Los Angeles,

At the close of business,

DECEMBER 31, 1886.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand \$706,427.40

Banks with banks in San Francisco, New York, London, Paris and Chi-

cago 1,645,000.51

Stocks and discounts 820,254.20

Real estate 130,000.00

Total cash available \$1,716,681.70

U. S. 4 per cent. and other similar

mortgage bonds 460,757.32

Stocks and warrants 62,325.42

Bankers' discounts 1,645,000.51

Real estate, safe and office furniture 4,000.00

Real estate 14,077.05

Total \$9,903,127.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital (paid up) \$200,000.00

Surplus 450,000.00

Undivided profits 80,304.75

Dividends 3,170,277.56

Dividends (declared and uncalled for) 2,545.00

Total \$8,903,127.31

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Jan. 1, 1887.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, [ss.]

County of Los Angeles, [ss.]

L. C. GOODWIN, vice-president, and John Milner, treasurer, of Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, make for himself, swears that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed) L. C. GOODWIN,
Vice-President.

(Signed) JOHN H. MILNER,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1887.

ROBERT CHAPMAN,
Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

At Los Angeles, in the State of California,

At the close of business, December 28, 1886.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts \$

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, published every day, except Monday, is delivered by mail at \$1.00 a year; by mail, post-paid, \$1.00 for 6 months, or \$1.00 for 3 months in advance.

CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all quarters. Timely local topics and news given the preference. Letters to the editor should be written plainly, and send real name for the private information of the Editor.

SUBSCRIBERS, when writing to have the address of their paper changed, should also state the former address.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Wanted, "For Sale," etc., daily or weekly, or monthly, \$1.00 for 6 months, or \$1.00 for 3 months in advance.

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Address (Telephone No. 29)
THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,
Temple and New High sts., Los Angeles, Cal.

Index to Classified Advertisements.

	Page.
Announcements	2, 7, 8
Auction Sales	2, 7, 8
Banks	2, 7, 8
Business	2, 7, 8
Concussion Merchants	2, 7, 8
Excursions	2, 7, 8
Homes	2, 7, 8
Lines of Travel	2, 7, 8
and other Reading Notices, "Dots"	1, 2, 3, 4
Lumber	2, 7, 8
Medical	2, 7, 8
Professional	2, 7, 8
and Business Cards	2, 3, 5, 6
Real Estate	2, 3, 5, 6
Wants, For Sale, Houses To Let, etc.	2, 3, 5, 6
Wanted or Owe	7
Unclassified Advertisements	(All)

ENTRANCE AT POSTOFFICE AS 2D-CLASS MATTER.



BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
H. G. OTIS,
President and General Manager.
ALBERT MC FARLAND,
Vice-Prest, Tres. and Business Manager.
WM. A. SPALDING, Secretary.

NEVADA has put up a bar against
Mormons voting.

THE Central California Citrus Fair is
open at San José.

A WIFE-MURDER of peculiar
brutality is reported from Colorado.

ALARMING news comes from Sacra-
mento. There is talk of an extra
session.

THE bomb-throwers are at work in
two cities of France—Lyons and St.
Etienne.

THE longshoremen's strike in New
York has failed, as was anticipated in
this column.

CHICAGO, according to the Tribune
of that city, gets \$1,700,000 a year reve-
nue from her high-license law.

THE Call and the Chronicle are again
engaged in the business of making
faces and observations at each other.

A MARINE disaster at San Pedro is
reported by telegraph this morning.
The storm there was one of the heavi-
est for years.

SAN JOSÉ proposes to picket the ap-
proaches to both Los Angeles and
Sacramento, in order that no tender-
foot may get away.

THE scale of prices paid printers in
this city has been revised and mate-
rially increased along the line. The
new rates went into effect yesterday.

IMPRESSIVE scenes were witnessed
in the United States Senate, yesterday,
upon the occasion of the delivery of
eulogies upon the late Senator and
General Logan.

FOLLOWING the rain reports, which
arrive from nearly all parts of the
State, come assurances of good crop
prospects. California will see at least
an average crop year, judging from
present signs.

To escape the snowstorms that are
latterly want to visit the Northern
Citrus Belt, desperate men have com-
menced taking to cover in hot ovens.
The results of the first experiment in
this direction are reported by telegraph
this morning.

SURVEYS for the new Southern Pa-
cific line, from San Juan Capistrano
southward towards San Diego, will
probably be soon followed by grading.
Meantime, the Atchison, Topeka and
Santa Fé people are not idle. They
are not that sort of railroad men.

SEVERAL Democratic statesmen have
interviewed the President on what he
means to do about the retaliatory
fisheries legislation. "The interview,"
we are assured by the Washington cor-
respondent, "was strictly confidential,"
"Lay low, boys! there's a hen on it!"

THE Senate committee which was
raised to inquire into the matter of the
criticism by a Stockton Mail cor-
respondent of Lieut.-Gov. Waterman's
capacity as a statesman and a parlia-
mentarian, has brought in a sensible
report to the effect that the Senate has
no right to interfere with the liberty of
the press.

THE Los Angeles delegation in the
Assembly, which is recognized as a
strong one, is working faithfully as
men can work, but it is difficult for
them to make much progress in a body
which seems to have more genius for
obstructing than for expediting busi-
ness. No doubt all the real legislative
needs of Los Angeles would be looked
out for, but our representatives should
have the co-operation of citizens in their
work. It is not practicable for an
Assemblyman or a Senator to carry out
the wishes of his constituents unless
those wishes are harmonized and made
known. Hence it is that close relations
should subsist between the representa-
tive and his people.

The Strikes of 1886.

A review of the industries of the
United States for the past year would
be incomplete were the organization,
movements and work of labor and
labor's advocates left out of the calcula-
tion. The labor disturbances of
1877 and of 1883 and 1884 were during
periods of commercial and industrial
restriction. The year 1886, as is shown
by a careful review of Bradstreet's of
January 8th, made by the Chicago Inter-
Ocean, was characterized by a great
advance in the attempts to organize
labor, the decline of the boycott, and
the rise of organizations among manu-
facturers to employ the lock-out in self-
defense against strikes. The strikes of
the year were most numerous during
those early months, when the improve-
ment was less pronounced, and the
number engaged in them was the
largest.

The record of the total number of
employees striking and employees locked
out in leading lines and at industrial
centers during 1886 by months is as
follows:

January	47,200
February	10,700
March	54,900
April	25,900
May	216,300
June	16,000
July	10,700
August	13,700
September	3,400
October	23,500
November	20,000
December	10,000

This makes a total of 444,000 em-
ployees affected, of which total about
80,000 were locked out by nine manu-
facturers' associations.

The record of the year as observed
from the standpoint of the employé is
summarized as follows: In January
there were 18 strikes 70 weeks long; 6
of them failed, 3 were successful, 3
were compromised; 5 were for higher
wages, 1 for hours of labor and 2 on
management. The strikes were in New
England and the Middle States, chiefly
among coal-miners, cigar, glove, shoe
and carpet factories, woolen-mill work-
ers, steel mills, textile mills and street-
car employés.

In February there were 5 strikes, all
of which are classed as failures; 3 were
for higher wages, 1 an alleged inter-
ference of the Knights of Labor, 1 for
mill management. The average time
was over 5 weeks.

In March 10 strikes are reported, of
which 7 were for higher wages, the
remainder for various causes, 1 being
hours of labor, which failed; 5 were
compromised, 4 were compromised and 2 succeeded.

In April there were 9 strikes; 3 for
higher wages, 1 for shorter hours, and
the others for various causes; 4 failed,
3 were compromised and 2 succeeded.
The average time was 11 weeks.

In May 216,200 men were involved, in
Chicago alone 60,000; 12 were for
shorter hours and for higher wages;
7 failed, 1 was compromised, 2 suc-
ceeded, and 4 were partially successful;
average time, 6 weeks.

In June there were 4 strikes; 3 failed,
1 succeeded; 2 were for shorter hours.

In July there were 5 strikes, 2 of
which were for higher wages; 2 failed
and 3 succeeded. As in other cases
the strikes had continued from previous
months, and the average time was
nearly 11 weeks.

In September there were 2 strikes, 1
for higher wages and 1 against non-
unionists, the first partly successful, the
second a failure. Both were of short
duration.

In October 5 strikes occurred, 2 for
shorter hours, which failed, 1 was com-
promised, and 2 were successful in part.

The only strike in November was
against short-hour days, and it lasted
3 weeks and succeeded.

The year closed with 6 strikes in De-
cember; 3 for higher wages; 1 failed, 2
were compromised, and 1 was success-
ful.

To summarize these 12 months we
have: Strikes, 69; for higher wages,
23; for shorter hours, 18; the remaining
28 for various causes. Thirty-three, or
nearly 50 per cent., failed, 15 were suc-
cessful, and 14 were compromised, the
remaining 7 being unclassified.

The further classification reveals the
total number of employés striking or
locked out at various industrial centers
or districts as follows, or about 92 per
cent. of the grand total:

Chicago	98,300
New York	78,300
Eastern bituminous coal region	37,600
Cohoes, N. Y., and vicinity	33,000
Cincinnati	32,700
New England	27,000
Baltimore	20,000
Milwaukee	17,000
Troy	16,900
Philadelphia	13,600
Pittsburgh	6,700
Baltimore	6,000
St. Louis	4,900
Augusta, Ga.	4,000
Providence, R. I.	3,800
Detroit	3,000
Paterson, N. J.	3,000

The total, classified according to
trades and industries, give the follow-
ing result:

Meats and packing	57,300
Textiles and apparel	51,200
Patterns and machinery	48,200
Coal mines, etc.	37,600
Building trades	31,700
Transportation	26,800
Furniture, etc.	18,600
Leather and shoes	17,000
Steel and iron	13,500
Tobacco and cigars	10,000
Laundry	10,000
Gloves	6,000
Pianos	3,000
Sugar	2,500
Brewers	2,000
Miscellaneous	30,000
Laundry employees	15,000

The strike, as means of benefiting
the condition of the wage-worker, is
slowly growing into disfavor, but is
still a long way from the point of aban-
donment.

This is the Talk!

We call the attention of anarchists and
dynamiters to this, written by Wash-
ington:

The total, classified according to
trades and industries, give the follow-
ing result:

Meats and packing	57,300
Textiles and apparel	51,200
Patterns and machinery	48,200
Coal mines, etc.	37,600
Building trades	31,700
Transportation	26,800
Furniture, etc.	18,600
Leather and shoes	17,000
Steel and iron	13,500
Tobacco and cigars	10,000
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Gloves	6,000
Pianos	3,000
Sugar	2,500
Brewers	2,000
Miscellaneous	30,000
Laundry employees	15,000

The strike, as means of benefiting
the condition of the wage-worker, is
slowly growing into disfavor, but is
still a long way from the point of aban-
donment.

WASHINGTON.

Honors to the Memory of Gen. John A. Logan.

The President's Preferences About Retaliation Against Canada.

Diplomats Still Striving to Patch Up the Fishery Fuss.

Debating in the House Over the Defense Condition of the Country—Miscellaneous Budget from the National Capital.

By Telegraph to The Times.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] Every seat in the Senate gallery, except those reserved for the Diplomatic Corps, the family of the President, and ladies and the press, was filled this morning when the Senate was called to order. Mrs. Logan and her son and daughter and friends, to the number of twenty, occupied seats in the private gallery. The chaplain, in his prayer, alluded to Senator Logan.

After the reading of the journal the Chaplain delivered an eloquent eulogy on the career of Gen. Logan, and was followed by Messrs. Morgan and Edmunds.

UNPROTECTED PORTS.

Debate in the House on the Need of Better Defenses.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] The Speaker laid before the house today the bill to encourage the manufacture of steel, modern naval ordnance and other naval purposes, and to provide heavy ordnance adapted to modern naval warfare; and for the manufacture of armament. Mr. Reed of Maine desired unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. Holman of Indiana objected.
Mr. Reed then asked that it be made the special order for Monday next, but Mr. Denison of Illinois objected. A discussion then sprang up as to what committee the matter should be referred to. Mr. Reed said it simply required a final responsibility of the nation to fortify the country until the time upon which it ought to rest.

The Chair replied that the report should go to the Committee on Appropriations, and that the committee had a right to report at any time. The bill was referred.

DIPLOMATS AT WORK.

Efforts to Patch Up the Fishery Trouble.

Owing to the storm and consequent trouble in the wires, the following dispatch was received too late for publication yesterday morning.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] The President today sent to the House in answer to the resolution introduced by Mr. Belmont, copies of the correspondence which has taken place since December 8th last, and up to the present time, between the Department of State and the government of Great Britain in connection with the seizures made by the Canadian government. The correspondence through Minister West to Lord Lansdowne gives the latter's replies to the United States' representations, and generally uphold the action of the authorities. The communication from Lord Lansdowne emphatically states that the British government desire to curtail any of the privileges enjoyed by the United States fishermen in Canadian waters, but it serves that there were just grounds for the action taken in respect to the Nelson oil steamer.

On November 30th the Earl of Iddesleigh wrote to Minister Phelps saying that Great Britain is desirous of making some arrangement of a fisheries question, is sorry not to do so, and offers a spirit of mutual concession on the part of the United States, and suggests a revision of the details to a commission.

On December 16th Lord Iddesleigh in a communication to Minister Phelps transmits the apology of the Canadian government for having hauled down the flag of the British Consul. After the advice of His Majesty's Lord Iddesleigh the government greatly regrets that the incidents alluded to should have occurred, and that his government did only renew the assurances conveyed his notes of the 30th, that "whilst firmly resolved to uphold the undoubted rights of our Majesties' North American subjects in any case to fish in their天然 rights, will make no claim in the undoubted rights of United Statesermen to obtain shelter in Canadian ports under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent them from abusing the privilege reserved to them by treaty."

On January 26th Minister Phelps writes Lord Salisbury reminding him of the importance, before the commencement of an annual fishing season, of coming to a distinct understanding with the United States government and that of Her Majesty relating to the course to be pursued by the Canadian authorities towards American vessels. Minister Phelps sets forth at considerable length the position maintained by the United States, and characterizes the action of the Canadian government as harsh, unreasonable and unfriendly. He then says that the conduct of the government has been directed to obtaining a revision of existing treaty cannot be doubted, but efforts have been of such a character as to exclude the prospect of successful negotiations as long as they continue seriously to endanger the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. Aside from the question of the right of American vessels to pursue their Canadian fisheries, no communication has been given to the ministry by either of the two governments by which the existing friendly relations can be preserved until some permanent arrangement can be made.

DISCUSSING RETALIATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] Several Democratic members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs had an interview with the President yesterday in connection with the retaliatory series legislation now pending in Congress. The interview was strictly confidential. While the President did not commit himself to any legislation, the subcommittee, the gentlemen present gathered from the room that between the two bills referred the House bill for the reason it was more explicit and mandatory in character.

At the funeral of Charles G. Deshler, at 11 a.m., last Tuesday week, the corse stopped for three minutes at the corner of High and Broad streets, where a large crowd of spectators gathered to witness the ceremony. This was in accordance with a request made by Mr. Deshler some time before he died.

CHRONICLES OF CRIME.

Two Babes Sacrificed to the Fury of a Friend.

BOULDER (Colo.), Feb. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] Mr. and Mrs. Wendolin Moll, a young married couple living at the mouth of Left Hand creek, eight miles from here, to all appearances have been very happy until three weeks ago, when the first babe was born, when the husband became very abusive and quarrelsome. On Sunday night Moll, without any provocation, struck his wife in the face several times, knocking her down. She did not resent the assault, being almost heartbroken at his brutality. On Monday morning the husband got up early, built a fire, cooked coffee, drank it, and then sat down to smoke. His wife was still in bed nursing the babe, and had fallen into a doze when she was awakened by the report of a gun. She jumped up, but failed to find the intruder. The ball had entered her shoulder and passed into her neck. Moll had disappeared. She recovered and climbed into bed with great difficulty and sank into a stupor. When she came to again the babe was crying, but she, having become paralyzed, was unable to move or to reach it. The fire went out. The babe cried until midnight, when the dead woman was not discovered until Tuesday night, when some relatives called at the door. The woman cannot recover. Officers and a posse of citizens are pursuing the murderer, who is thought to have escaped to the mountains.

POULTRY SUSPECTED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Inter Ocean's Des Moines (Iowa) special says: "News was received here today of a horrible accident or tragedy that occurred yesterday about 6 miles northwest of Jefferson. A small farmhouse occupied by a man named Lucknum was entirely consumed by fire at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and Lucknum's aged father, wife and son were buried in the flames. The wife and son were found dead in the doorway, the doors were fastened with the occupants inside. This, together with the fact that a gun and revolver were found near the remains of the old man, indicate foul play, possibly murder and suicide."

OBEYING THE LAW.

The Pennsylvania Road and the Interstate Commerce Bill.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] At the recent conference of leading officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company who are connected with the freight business to discuss the Interstate Commerce Bill, it was the unanimous verdict that the measure was exceptionally favorable to that company, and would benefit rather than injure its business. The meeting considered the changes in the methods of handling freight which will be introduced, and a new plan, in the rough, was formed, which will be put into practicable shape in a short time. The sending of copies of contracts to the Commission will require an extra clerical force, as from 600 to 700 will be required to serve it. President Roberts estimated the officials that it was the intention of the company to live up to the spirit and letter of the law as it now reads, though the construction of some of its clauses by the Commission might cause changes later on.

Today general orders were sent out to all departments of the corporation notifying of the intent of the company to obey the law as it stands, and telling them to act promptly in accordance with the bill. Already a force of from 300 to 300 clerks has been set at work preparing blanks, new sets of books, forms and other necessary matter to carry out the changes.

WILL COMPLY WITH THE LAW.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—About forty representatives of companies embraced in the Southern Railway and Transportation Association met here this afternoon. The Interstate Commerce Bill was discussed. It was decided to instruct the Rate Committee of the Association to look over the rates and where conflicting with the provisions of the bill to revise them. The general sentiment of those present was to comply with the requirements of the law, although most of them were in ignorance of its details.

THE STRIKERS.

The Longshoremen's Revolt in New York a Failure.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—[By the Associated Press.] Except for a number of longshoremen standing idle on the corners of the streets, the river fronts have assumed almost their normal appearance, though it requires a larger number of men to do the work than formerly. The steamboat and railroad pier managers all claim that business is as good as before the strike and that freight is being moved with the utmost facility. Steamers now leave at advertised time and the jam of freight on the railroad piers no longer exists.

A MINER'S STRIKE SETTLED.

PITTSBURGH (Pa.), Feb. 9.—The strike of 6000 Monongahela River coal miners is practically settled and work will be resumed as soon as the miners return to the mine at the rate decided upon by the Miners' National Executive Board. Meetings were held in the various pits last night and it was resolved to accept the compromise suggested by the national board. It is expected that all the mines will be in operation next Monday.

A TIE-UP AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Everything on the Cambridge Street Railroad is at a standstill, no cars having been started. As Cambridge, with the exception of the northern portion, is dependent on street cars for communication with Boston the condition of affairs is causing widespread inconvenience.

THE WEATHER.

LOS ANGELES SIGNAL OFFICE, Feb. 9.—At 4.07 a.m. today the thermometer registered 49; at 12.07 p.m., 58; at 7.07 p.m., 50. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.94, 29.98, 29.99. Maximum temperature, 58; minimum temperature, 48; rainfall past 24 hours, 1.35. Weather at 7.07 p.m., cloudy.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The weather report for the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. Feb. 8: Barometer highest in Eastern Washington Territory and lowest near Vancouver Island. Variable winds prevail in all districts. The temperature has risen slightly in Oregon and Washington Territories and has remained nearly stationary in California. The weather is fine along the Pacific coast. Following are the amounts: Port Angeles, .12; Olympia, .08; Spokane Falls, .06; Portland, .02; Ashland, .03; Fort Bidwell, .29; Sacramento, .30; San Diego, .21.

Indications for the 24 hours commencing at 4 a.m. Feb. 9: California—light rains from San Francisco south. Fair weather in San Joaquin Valley. Variable winds, generally northerly in northern portion. No decided change in temperature. For Oregon and Washington Territory—Light rains, southerly winds and slightly warmer.

SIGNAL SERVICE SYNOPSIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Signal service synopsis for the past 24 hours: The barometer is highest in Southern California and lowest in Nevada. Light rain or snow has fallen in Oregon, Washington Territory and in California. Following are the amounts: Port Angeles, .29; Olympia, .21; Spokane Falls, .11; Walla Walla, .29; Astoria, .43; Portland, .19; Roseburg, .01; Sacramento, .17; San Francisco, .12; Keweenaw, .17; San Diego, .44.

INDICATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Indications for the 24 hours commencing at 4 a.m., February 10th: California—Local rains.

ANGRY NAVAJOS.

Desperate Encounter on Their Reservation

Between a Sheriff's Posse and Part of Their Tribe.

The Entire Posse and Two Indians Killed in the Melee.

The Infuriated Indians Begin to Repudiate Around the Reservation—The Whites Threaten Vengeance—Fears of a Serious Rising of the Tribe.

By Telegraph to The Times.

ALBUQUERQUE (N. M.), Feb. 9.—[Special.] Intelligence reached here today of a bloody fight on Monday between a sheriff's posse and a band of Navajo Indians, that resulted in the death of an Indian outbreak. George Lockhart, Deputy Sheriff of Navajo Springs, accompanied by Ed Palmer and Tom King, started on Monday for the Navajo Reservation to arrest an Indian for horse stealing. They found him in the most settled portion of the reservation surrounded by a large party of his own tribe. The Indian resisted arrest, and Lockhart shot, killing him instantly, whereupon the other Indians opened fire on the three men and a general battle took place. Lockhart, Palmer and King were killed and left lying where they fell. The sheriff's posse killed two Indians and wounded two others, but the odds were two against them. The Indians then rode off to Bennett's store, near Manueillo station, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and stole all the provisions they could carry off. The excitement is high, as the people living around the reservation say they will have ten Indians for every white man killed.

MANUELITO (N. M.), Feb. 9.—George Lockhart, a deputy sheriff, accompanied by Ed Palmer and Tom King, started on Monday, the 7th, for the Navajo Reservation to arrest an Indian accused of stealing horses. They found him surrounded by friends. He resisted and Lockhart shot him dead. The band of Indians opened upon the three men, killing them, but not one of the two Indians were killed and several wounded. Excitement is high. There are no further particulars.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

A very large committee has recently been organized, to be known as "The Citizens' Committee"; the object being to further the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association in procuring a suitable building.

The following gentlemen have agreed to serve on said committee: O. T. Barker, S. H. Hewes, H. W. Mills, Col. H. H. Boyce, Maj. E. L. Stern, C. T. Harper, Dr. Sinsbaugh, C. B. Woodhead, A. E. Pomery, A. E. Potter, E. A. Torrister, Wm. Niles, S. P. Mulford, Chas. E. Day, J. S. Field, W. H. Chapman, A. D. Childress, W. T. Tandy, H. Jeune, S. I. Merrill, M. D. Dodsworth, Prof. G. R. Crow, M. G. McKoon, W. B. Scarborough.

LAMBERT & CO.

Mr. Ayers wishes THE TIMES to say to Eastern people who want to know all about the wonderful country from which came the Tulare exhibits at 330 North Main street, Pico block that if they will just send for the following Tulare county papers—

Herald, Goshen, Tulare county, Cal.

Delta, Visalia, Tulare county, Cal.

Times, Visalia, Tulare county, Cal.

Tidings, Visalia, Tulare county, Cal.

Register, Tulare City, Tulare county, Cal.

Free Press, Tulare City, Tulare county, Cal.

Sentinel, Hanford, Tulare county, Cal.

Kingsley, Tulare county, Cal.

Advertiser, Tulare county, Cal.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Needed Sermon.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] An article entitled "Crime" inquires how can we law-abiding citizens be protected against the criminal, the burglar and murderer. Why is such a question asked when every man knows that we have enacted laws intended to prevent and punish crime? We have so-called courts of justice, and license a class of citizens to prosecute and defend persons charged with crime. These we call lawyers. They belong to that favored class known as the educated class, and we have a right to expect them to go to it. Now let us examine the law. We have all recall circumstances similar to this: A thief murdered a man in Chicago, and the evidence was abundant. A policeman started him for the jail, and before he reached the jail a prominent criminal lawyer was at his side and volunteering his services as defense. The murderer was acquitted. The lawyer got the thief's money and notoriety, and a murderer was turned loose to prey upon the public and justice was cheated by a lawyer.

Today a criminal lawyer stays the proceedings in the case of the Chicago Archivist, creates sympathy for the foulest of crimes and encourages the worst of criminals to hope for liberty to go out again and murder honest men in the discharge of a public duty.

Not many months ago two murderers were tried, convicted and condemned to hang in Los Angeles. No one doubted their guilt.

Just as they were about to mount the gallows a lawyer, by some legal process, stayed proceedings, took the murderers across the street before court and made an effort to cheat justice and get away with it.

These efforts are so common now that all are familiar with them, and every criminal in the land knows perfectly well that, no matter how foul his crime, money or notoriety will induce lawyers to defend him, and lawyers on the bench, judges who ought to be above corruption, will sit and allow these lawyers to bicker and destroy his testimony if possible. These are every-day facts.

Now I ask which is the worst criminal: the most dangerous man in society?—the man who, under unusual circumstances, commits murder, or the lawyer who, by his life-long practice, says to the murderer, "If you commit crime, come to me; give me your money and notoriety, and I will get you off." I can be ever so anxious and device to screen you from justice. I have saved many a man from just punishment for crime."

I believe the professional criminal lawyer is more dangerous in a community than a burglar or a murderer. The murderer is an outlaw, and has little influence. The lawyer may have social position, but the murderer has none.

The murderer is the young and old in crime. There was a time when the State furnished counsel for those criminals whose crime was so apparent that no respectable lawyer would care to defend them. Then justice provided them a fair defense; but today we have lawyers in abundance ready to defend the worst of criminals; not merely to give them a fair hearing, but by dishonesty and notoriety, and to get them off.

What is the remedy? We well may inquire: What can honest men do to protect themselves from burglars, murderers and their pals—the criminal lawyers.

JUSTICE.

Los Angeles, Feb. 9.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] The far-famed city of Los Angeles under a cloud! Lo! now the wild cloud openeth and the downpour of weal come rain makes thousands of hearts beat hopefully for those "corner lots" unsold; but who has thought of the invalids who are here to revel in sunshine? and yet any attempt to do so finds them fastened in the mud, one rubber left behind, or fished out to be carried in hand, vainly endeavoring to drag the other out from the pasty deep. A sorry picture for a city of 50,000 boasting its inability to find buyers for any site in the world! With all the boasted glory, "one thing that lackest": Where are the city fathers that in all these years of promise no step has been taken for extended residence sidewalks? Who ever saw a city of such magnitude with so little thought of real beauty or even comfort for pedestrians? Cannot the ladies of Los Angeles consider the time with the "American Improvement Society" in aid of the city fathers who are overburdened with cares in other directions? It is needful that some one should make a move in this direction to save the reputation of our eminently prosperous city. Who shall it be? I wait a response.

OBSEVER—"Observer" should not "cuss" the city fathers for it. They are the citizens, who have to lay their own sidewalks.—Ed.

Mrs. Wells, Woman Specialist, First late licensee of Kentucky, many years of successful practice in prolapus uteri, ulceration, leucorrhœa, ovarian diseases, irregularities—relief and radical change felt from the first treatment. No. 341 Spring st.

500.

Cheapest lots in city; only four blocks from office. Apply Graham, Taylor & Co.

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4, and 22 W. First, rooms 12 and 13, Los Angeles.
Cal. P. O. Box 61. Telephone 97.

B. REEVE, ARCHITECT AND SUR-
VEYOR. Brown & Phillips' block, Main st.,
residence, W. Washington st., twenty-two years' experience.

F. P. KYSON, JNO. A. WALL, OCTAVIO MORGAN,
KIRK, MORGAN & WALLS; ARCHI-
tects. Offices: 1, 2 and 3, No. 38 S. Spring st.

A. M. EDELMAN, ARCHITECT AND
SANITARY ENGINEER. Office, N. Main st.,
rooms 22 and 23 Hellman block.

R. B. YOUNG, ARCHITECT AND
Superintendent. Office, rooms 9 and 9, Roeder
block.

JOHN C. PELTON, JR., ARCHITECT,
Wilson block, No. 24 W. First, room 23.

J. W. FORSYTH, ARCHITECT. ROOM
8, Bumiller block, over People's Store.

CAUKIN & HAAS, ARCHITECTS, 14
N. Spring st.

Dentists.

ADAMS BROS. DENTISTS, NO. 38 S.
Spring st., rooms 4 and 5. Gold fillings from \$2
up; veneer, \$10; partial dentures, \$15; extraction
of teeth by vitalized air or nitro oxide, \$1;
teeth extracted without gas or air, 50¢; best sets of
teeth from \$6 to \$10, and no extra charges for ex-
traction. Best metal for crowns, \$15; metal for
misfit is impossible. Special attention paid to re-
pairing broken plates. Office hours from 8 a.m. to
5 p.m. and 8 to 9 p.m. Address, 38 S. Spring st.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

DR. L. W. WELLS, DENTIST. DEN-
tal rooms, No. 22 S. Spring st. Roeder block.
Teeth extracted without pain; special attention
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IST. Late with Dr. Ross and Dr. Norton of New
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7 to 8 p.m. 130 Main street.

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CAL Watchmaker and Jeweler, dealer in watches,
diamonds, fine jewelry, clocks and specimens.
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Special attention paid to watch repairing. Key-
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CIAN and Surgeon.** In charge of Medical and
Surgical Dispensary. Chronic diseases of eyes,
nerves, heart, etc. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 12 m.,
2 to 4 p.m.; 7 to 8 p.m. 130 Main st. Patients
are seen at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
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Residence, 1612 S. Main st.

**J. W. GROSVENOR, M.D., OFFICE AND
Practice.** 24 S. Spring st., between Fourth and
Fifth Los Angeles Cal. Office hours, 8 to 11 a.m.,
2 to 4 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. Dr. Grosvenor, besides attending
to the general practitioner, has a speciality in
the surgical division of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Operations for Cataract, Artificial Pupil, etc.
skillfully performed.

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Fourth Los Angeles Cal. Office hours, 9 to 12 a.m.,
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S. Spring st.** Office hours, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Telephones: Residence, 510; office, 515.

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and Surgeon.** Office and residence, 32 S.
Spring st.

**DR. N. PIERPONT, OFFICE, 7½ MAIN
st.** telephone 28.

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**G. F. WHITWORTH, M.D., HOMEOPA-
THIC.** 101 S. Spring st. Office hours, 11 a.m.
and 2 p.m. Dr. Whitworth, a graduate of the
Medical and Dental Colleges of Michigan, has
practiced in Detroit, Ann Arbor, Toledo, and
Milwaukee. His practice is limited to homeopathic
medicine.

**A. S. SHORR, M.D., HOMEOPA-
THIC.** 101 S. Spring st., between First and
Second Los Angeles Cal. Office hours, 11 a.m.
and 2 p.m. Dr. Shorr, a graduate of the
University of Michigan, has practiced in
Milwaukee, Toledo, and Milwaukee.

**J. MILLIS BOAL, M.D., 39 N. SPRING
st. (over People's Store).** Hours, 10 to 11 a.m.
and 2 p.m.

**S. S. SALISBURY, M.D., HOMEOPA-
THIC.** Office, rooms 11 and 12, Bryson block,
First and Spring st., residence, 38 S. Pearl st.
Office hours, 8 to 9 a.m. and 2 to 3 p.m. Tele-
phones: No. 510; residence, 557.

**DOROTHEA LUMMIS, M.D., HOMEOPA-
THIC.** Office and residence, 34 S. Spring st.

**A. G. COOK, M.D., HOMEOPATHIST,
34 S. Spring st.** Office and residence, 34 S. Spring st.

**ISAAC FELLOWS, M.D., HOMEOPA-
THIC.** Office, No. 3 and 5, Odd Fellows' building.
Hours, 11 a.m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p.m.

**E. A. CLARKE, M.D., OFFICE AND
RESIDENCE.** 22 S. Spring st. Office hours, 11
a.m. and 2 p.m. Telephone 555.

**DR. GEORGE H. BEACH, HOMEOPA-
THIC.** Office, 106 N. Main st. Office hours, 10
to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

**JULIA F. BUTTON, M.D., OFFICE
hours, 1 to 5. Office, 8 S. Spring st.**

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**MADAME C. ANTONIA, M.D., BUSI-
NESS and Medical Chiropractor.** 16 years large
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art and modern languages by superior teachers.

A. YOUNG LADY, PUPIL OF LISZETT,
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Rooms 16 and 17, Wilson block.

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11 Laundry building, Temple street.

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LAW.** Late and Solicitor of Patents, rooms 1 and 3,
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Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO LADIES. Attention
is called to the fact that Mrs. Mackridge, No. 21 Third
st., between Spring and Main.

FRAULEIN R. RONNEBECK. Professional
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**JAMES A. MONTGOMERY, PRACTI-
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Repairing, repairing, repairing, carefully repaired.
Special attention paid to watch repairing. Key-
winding Watches changed to stem-winders. Fine
work. Reasonable prices. 23 S. Spring st.**

Real Estate.

H. H. WILCOX.

SPECIAL LIST.

No. 1020—Dwelling of 6 rooms, bath, clo-
sets, porches, all in first-class, modern
style; fine view; near street car line.

THE CHARTER.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE AND CITY ATTORNEY AT WORK.

Plain Statement of What They Have So Far Accomplished—The Old Charter Good Enough, With Some Important Changes.

The Council Committee intrusted with the work of revising the city charter, in conjunction with City Attorney Daly, is keeping buckled to the work. The conclusion has been reached, after Mr. Daly's researches, that the old charter is not in conflict with the State Constitution, despite some former opinions to the contrary. The committee believes the charter as it existed was as good as could be made—save in a few points, which are being remedied—and gives Council all reasonable powers.

A mention of the changes thus far proposed by the committee will be found interesting. The committee desires its work to be made public, that the citizens may be able to express their favor or disfavor of the various changes.

The office proposed for the government of the city are practically the same now. The Mayor is to be the executive head, but will not have the duties of police judge saddled upon him. It is proposed to have the city declared a town of Los Angeles county for some purposes; and the justices of the peace of said town shall have no criminal jurisdiction whatever, unless requested by the Mayor or Council to act in case of the disability of the Police Judge. It is proposed to create a police judge, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all cases of misdemeanor committed within the limits of the city, and civil and criminal jurisdiction in all cases of penalty on, or violation of, city ordinances, except restriction of justice is intended to the enormous expense to which the tax-payer is now put by those courts, the constables arresting hundreds of tramps here and collecting fees of \$2.65 a head for them.

The revised charter is to be arranged by topics, everything bearing on one subject being collated under one head.

It is proposed to have the City Tax Collector's office to have the County Tax Collector attend to the whole business.

The power of the Superintendent of Streets is to be fully defined.

The offices of City Auditor and Clerk of Council will no longer be combined, but will be made distinct offices.

The provisions for street paving will remain in the present arrangement, which, in City Attorney Daly's opinion, confers all the power Council could have.

The question of raising funds for sewers is now under consideration. One proposition is to prepare a system of assessments, extending over a short terms of years, with power to collect, for a general system to be adopted without power of subsequent change, the question of bonding is not yet determined.

A system of assessments will also be provided for paving the intersections of streets and laying crosswalks.

PERSONAL NEWS.

J. O. Conlon and L. A. Kirkwood arrived from San Francisco yesterday.

Mrs. W. F. Downs and daughter, of Atchison, Kan., are visiting Los Angeles.

Delavan Smith, of Chicago, is at the St. Elmo. He expects to go to Riverside today.

C. H. Krebs and wife, of Atchison, Kan., are visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. B. Quigley.

A. L. and Howard Connable, of Keokuk, Iowa, arrived yesterday on a prospecting tour in this vicinity.

Mrs. T. W. Okey, daughter of A. W. Francisco, arrived from the East last night to visit her parents.

John Connor, of Hamilton, O., is in the city on account of his health and will locate on a ranch at Riverside.

Mrs. Dr. Schell and sister, Mrs. Kent, and Mrs. J. C. McMechan, all of Hamilton, O., have come to Los Angeles to stay.

George L. Holt, of Minneapolis, is here comparing Los Angeles dirt and climate with that of the cold, cold Falls City.

Ira S. Millikin, County Clerk of Butler county, O., is expected by his friends here soon, looking after some real-estate interests in this city.

S. M. Messenger and John Brown and wife, from Boston and vicinity, arrived from the East and registered at Depot Hotel yesterday.

Prof. A. Cuyas has been appointed Commissioner to California to collect exhibits for the Universal Exposition to be held in Barcelona, Spain.

N. A. Cobarrubias, formerly Sheriff of Santa Barbara county, and now a resident of Los Angeles, was in town yesterday.—(Ventura Free Press).

John Hochheimer, representing Louis Cook Carriage Company, of Cincinnati, O., the largest establishment of its kind in the country, will spend some time in Los Angeles.

O. Troelst, W. Hood, W. Cutler, Abbott Kinney, J. P. Backus, T. P. Brownell, L. A. Mills, H. C. Logan, J. B. Waterhouse, E. Huntington and W. McElroy were the Pullman passengers for San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

Henry Timken, of St. Louis, inventor of the Timken buggy spring, is at the Clifton House for the winter. His family accompanies him. Mr. T. is one of the largest advertisers in the country, a thorough believer in his product.

D. Shulman expects to start East today, and will join his wife who has been visiting relatives in Rushville, Ind. The Doctor will make quite an extended trip before returning, visiting Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, New York city and Denver.

Geo. O. Ford, late of the St. Elmo, has formed a co-partnership with J. B. Meyer, and the firm, known as Ford & Meyer, will carry on the real-estate business, buying and selling on their own account and on commission. They have an office in the lobby of the St. Elmo.

The Courts.

E. Levoin not appearing to plead, his bail was ordered forfeited, and a bench warrant was issued by Judge Cheney for his arrest.

The following defendants were arraigned before Judge Cheney and pleaded not guilty: C. A. Williams, John Weston, Peter Regan and C. W. White. The following were arraigned and given till February 12th to plead: George Jackson, W. M. Jennings, H. Duffee, Charles Raskin, Charles Curlew and A. Rutt.

Judge Brunson yesterday admitted James Fleming, a native of Great Britain, to citizenship.

Before Justice Taney, Edward Damarish, charged with petit larceny, was fined \$40.

Before Justice Taney, Peter Hayes, charged with petit larceny, was dismissed.

The charge against Alfred Rutt in Judge Cheney's court is that he, on the 9th day of December last, stole from Smith Wick a horse and buggy valued at \$100.

In the case of State of California against Morris Gengergrat, charged with the robbery of \$6 from Fred Williams by force and intimidation, the defendant, by his attorney, entered motion that the court set aside the information filed, on the ground that before the filing the defendant had not been legally committed by a magistrate. Motion was allowed and the case dismissed.

Co-operative Colony.

An adjourned meeting of the California Co-operative Colony will be held this evening at 7 o'clock sharp, in the Board of Trade Hall, to perfect the organization.

Real Estate.

OCEAN VIEW AVE.

WILL SOME DAY BE

One of the Aristocratic Driveways

OF LOS ANGELES.

It crosses the entire NOB HILL TRACT, and only four lots remain unsold on this avenue. Within the past six weeks \$30,000 worth of lots have been sold in the NOB HILL TRACT, and those who want to share in the certain advance now coming should buy at once.

The streets have been graded. Water is piped across the NOB HILL TRACT, and work will be commenced early next month on Kirkwood College.

The NOB HILL TRACT lots are only six minutes' walk from the Belmont Hotel, and the new motor road will pass within one block.

For full particulars and free carriage ride, call on

W. B. BARBER, Special Agent,
No. 115 W. First Street, Los Angeles.

WEST BONNIE BRAE TRACT

SITUATED ON NINTH STREET.

High Elevation! Magnificent Views! No Steep Hills!

Sea Breeze! City Water! No Adobe!

Street Car Facilities! Good Drainage! Low Prices!

Aristocratic Neighborhood! Favorable Terms!

FOR SALE BY

Dobinson & Fairchild, & C. A. Sumner & Co.,
42 N. Spring st. 14 N. Spring st.

JOHN J. JONES & CO.,

25 Temple St., Lawyers' Block.

INTENDING PURCHASERS OF ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS OR lands suitable for raising fruit, will consult their interest by calling on us. Long residence in the State, familiarity with its PECULIAR RESOURCES and CLIMATE, and long experience in the RAISING OF FRUIT, enables us to supply such information as is necessary to safe investment. We have many bargains to offer, including CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY, and we most respectfully solicit a call. We understand our business and can please our customers.

PALMDALE COLONY LANDS from \$7 to \$25 per acre. Water rights on all lands from \$15 to \$25 per acre.

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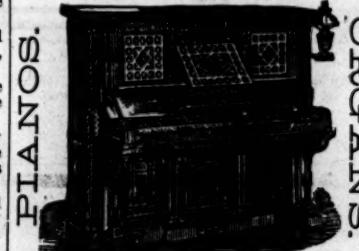
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Real Estate.

W. H. Barsby & Co.'s Speculators, Attention!

PIANO PARLORS,

No. 48 North Spring Street.



CALL AND SEE

The Coming Upright Piano.

Mr. C. H. Hance, the popular druggist, at No. 77 & 79 N. Spring st., is always the alert to secure for his customers the best and purest medicines that can be obtained. His most reliable information is the agency for one of the most reliable firms in the country, and contains, croup and sore throat, viz.: Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is put up in large bottles and sells for 50 cents. It is manufactured at Des Moines, Iowa, and has for several years been the most popular medicine in use for throat and lung trouble throughout the Northwestern States, and is acknowledged to be the best. Mr. Hance will have it in stock March 10th.

D. Shulman expects to start East today, and will join his wife who has been visiting relatives in Rushville, Ind. The Doctor will make quite an extended trip before returning, visiting Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, New York city and Denver.

Geo. O. Ford, late of the St. Elmo, has formed a co-partnership with J. B. Meyer, and the firm, known as Ford & Meyer, will carry on the real-estate business, buying and selling on their own account and on commission. They have an office in the lobby of the St. Elmo.

The Courts.

E. Levoin not appearing to plead, his bail was ordered forfeited, and a bench warrant was issued by Judge Cheney for his arrest.

The following defendants were arraigned before Judge Cheney and pleaded not guilty: C. A. Williams, John Weston, Peter Regan and C. W. White. The following were arraigned and given till February 12th to plead: George Jackson, W. M. Jennings, H. Duffee, Charles Raskin, Charles Curlew and A. Rutt.

Judge Brunson yesterday admitted James Fleming, a native of Great Britain, to citizenship.

Before Justice Taney, Edward Damarish, charged with petit larceny, was fined \$40.

Before Justice Taney, Peter Hayes, charged with petit larceny, was dismissed.

The charge against Alfred Rutt in Judge Cheney's court is that he, on the 9th day of December last, stole from Smith Wick a horse and buggy valued at \$100.

In the case of State of California against Morris Gengergrat, charged with the robbery of \$6 from Fred Williams by force and intimidation, the defendant, by his attorney, entered motion that the court set aside the information filed, on the ground that before the filing the defendant had not been legally committed by a magistrate. Motion was allowed and the case dismissed.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. M. MINARD SUPPLE,

The Leading Dressmaker of Los Angeles, formerly cutter and fitter in the Parisian Suit House, Chicago. TAILOR WORK A SPECIALTY. Mourning work on short notice. City of Paris Dressmaking Parlor, 109 North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal. Telephone 494.

Choice new 5-room house, pantries, bath, grate, etc.; all newly furnished. Large lot, front walks, barn; good horse, buggy and traps; fine furniture, etc.; price \$1,200; price wanted. Immediate possession given. House site, healthy and convenient location. Property that will advance and house would rent for \$25. Apply at No. 115 Hamilton street, East Los Angeles. Cal. Post-street cars.

Auction Sales.

POSTPONED SALE OF

The Bird Tract!

Ninety Beautiful Lots on the Lovely Boyle Heights

--AT AUCTION!--

Monday, February 14, 1887, at 2 o'clock, on the Premises,

BY ORDER OF THE LOS ANGELES LAND BUREAU, A CORPORATION.

GEORGE W. FRINK, PRESIDENT.

EASTON & ELDREDGE, AUCTIONEERS.

A rare chance for investment. Sightly and healthy location. Mountain water. Only 1 1/2 miles from business center. Easy of access; take the horse cars at Temple block to the corner of Aliso ave., and Cummings st., where signs are placed directing parties to the property, only 1 1/2 blocks distant.

DON'T FAIL TO LOOK AT THIS BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY.

Terms easy; one-third cash, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months. Interest on last payments, 8 per cent. per annum.

For further information and catalogues inquire at

THE LOS ANGELES LAND BUREAU,

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Medical.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. M. HILTON WILLIAMS

Continues to treat all the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, including the Eye, Ear and Heart, by his own simple system of Medicated Inhalations, combined with proper constitutional remedies for the Stomach, Liver and Blood, etc. Probably there has never been a more complete revolution in the medical practice of this country than that has so completely revolutionized the system of medical practice as the Inhalation System, for head, throat or lung disease, and in every respect.

Stock raising—soil, soil drainage, timber; good farming and alfalfa land; 28 miles west of Los Angeles, on stage road to Ventura; price very low.

Improved tracts of alfalfa land near Downey and Compton.

Two lots on Pearl street, between First and Second st., 60x125 feet, on Turner street.

Two lots corner Sansevieria and Front streets.

Lots of 5, 10, 17 or 20 acres in the "Lick Tract," not far from the Second and cable road and the downtown business section.

22 acres in San Fernando Valley, near Sepulveda railroad station; selected as the best land and location in every respect.

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